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Short Study in the Art of Progressive Self-Limitation.

On October 1, 1906, President Roose-VELT was dead sure of his constitutional and legal power to inflict as punishment upon every man in three companies of infantry, without previous trial and conviction in any court or tribunal other than his own unaided judgment, and without reference to the innocence or guilt of any individual so punished, the grave penalty of perpetual disqualification from any civil employment under the Federal Government.

He was dead sure of his power. He acted on his positive conviction. That was just three months ago.

On January 14, 1907, President Roose-VELT announced that after a study of the legal aspects of the case he had become satisfied that the power to debar men forever from civil employment under the Federal Government did not belong to him; and that the orders to that effect issued by him at the time when he entertained the belief that he did possess such power were "lacking in validity" and must be revoked.

Frank, manly admission of error, and a most satisfactory step away from the absolutist point of view!

On January 14, 1907, however, President ROOSEVELT was dead sure of his constitutional and legal power to inflict as punishment upon every man in three companies of infantry, without previous trial and conviction in any court or tribunal other than his own unaided judgment, and without reference to the innocence or guilt of any individual so punished, the grave penalty of perpetual disqualification from employment in the naval service of the United States.

But will he be dead sure of this on April 14, 1907? Will not that most desirable and auspicious process of selflimitation which has been going on for the past three months, with the results already noted, operate still further during the next three months, and carry him still further away from the absolutist point of view in considering such questions?

Under a beneficent Providence, en lightenment may be progressive.

Transmutation.

Try the subsidy plan, at least to the Root's remarkable speech at Washington yesterday.

The country can afford the experiment. The results may reward a hundredfold the exercise of a little courage and common sense at this time.

Don't balk at the word subsidy. It has had an ugly significance in the past, due to some unpleasant associations. There is no evil inherent in these seven vowels and consonants thus arranged. Try them fearlessly. They may turn into letters of gold.

The Vision of a New China.

Last September the Pekin Government issued an edict announcing an intention of introducing representative institutions as soon as the Chinese people could be made ready for them. The first step in this direction was to be a reorganization of the civil service. To that end two commissions were appointed; the first, dominated by reformers, was to frame new regulations, and these were to be revised by the second board, in which conservatives were preponderant. With some _changes the revised recommendations have been accepted by the Empress-Regent and embodied in an edict. Just what these are is set forth in a report to the State Department from Mr. E. T. WILLIAMS, Chinese secretary to the American Lega-

tion at Pekin. It is plain enough on the face of the edict why the concessions made disappoint the reformers. There is not even the pretence of an attempt to divide the Government into executive, legislative and judicial branches. Freedom of the press is not granted. Neither is an elective national assembly. It is probably true, however, that China is not yet fitted for freedom of the press or for popular representation; and will not be until the plans which aim at the education of the mass of the people shall have been carried out. With one important exception the reforms now sanctioned are confined to the abatement of abuses and to the simplification of the administrative machinery. For example, the holding of more than one office by one man is in principle condemned. and the dual or triple headship of the administrative boards is abolished. Thanks to this innovation, responsibility will be no longer divided, and the useless and costly multiplication of offices will end. Obviously, the measure should promote efficiency as well as economy. To check the misuse or waste of public moneys a General Auditing Office is created. This board should prove a valuable supplement to the Censorate, which in the absence of a free press has hitherto been the principal restraint upon evildoers. We observe, also, that my sinecures have been extinguished through the incorporation of obsolete and superfluous institutions with other ex-isting boards. Some superannuated institutions, nevertheless, are left, such as | Have you heard his music, felt the melt-

Imperial College of Astronomy, or, more correctly, of Astrology. These colleges drastic transformation as soon as acquaintance with the science of the West is more widely diffused.

By far the most important concession made in the edict is the substitute for a national assembly provided by the appointment of a "Council to Assist in Government." Although the members of this council will not be elective, but will be named by the Crown, and although their advice may not be heeded by the Executive, they are at liberty-nay they are invited-to offer it. In other words, a voice is given to the Chinese people, and the evolution of public opinion will necessarily follow. That is about all that was accomplished when the first English Parliament was summoned by EDWARD I. Should the council be large and truly representative, high officials are likely soon to recognize the expediency of deferring to it.

At least a beginning has thus been made

in national self-government.

It seems, at first sight, surprising that the Empress-Regent, who summarily stopped the reforms projected in 1898, should now herself come forward in the rôle of a reformer. The explanation of her seeming inconsistency is doubtless that according to her light she has always been faithful to the interests of the Manchu dynasty. Nine years ago she feared that these interests would be imperilled by the ascendency of reformers who, as she must have noted, were native Chinese. Now she hopes that the Manchus may acquire a hold on the good will of the Chinese by placing themselves at the head of the reform movement, which, since the triumph of Japan over Russia, has made great progress in the more intelligent section of the native population. There is reason, therefore, to believe that she is sincere in her present advocacy of reform, and that the innovations now effected are intended not to be delusive but to pave the way for larger concessions to come. In a country so conservative as China, political changes, to be durable, should be gradual, lest a violent reaction be provoked. There is no reason in the nature of things, however, why the reconstruction which began in Japan forty years ago should not within a decade be well under way in the Middle Kingdom also. We should not forget that up to 1867 the Japanese seemed even more unprogressive than the Chinese, for they had enforced a more rigorous policy of exclusion.

Alarming Problems in Cuba.

If it be really true that Mr. CLARK Howell of Atlanta, Ga., has made up his mind to establish an American protectorate in Cuba and to employ all the moral and intellectual forces of his newspaper, the Constitution, to the end of its secure and successful perpetuity, we may confidently look for something in the nature of a jamboree in the very early future.

It is a fact that Secretary TAFT made certain promises to the Cubans when he went to Havana last fall. It is equally true that the Hon. CHARLES E. MAGOON, now representing the United States Government in the ever boiling isle, is trying to fulfil those promises both in the letter delight of the Cubans-if we may believe La Lucha of Havana. We do not dwell upon mere details, such as the presence of our ships and soldiers charged with the duty of sustaining Governor Magoon in the policy formulated by Secretary TAFT and indorsed at every point by the President. Neither does it occur to us to consider what seems to be a universal content on the part of the insular population. The spectacle of Mr. CLARK Howell rampant, with the Atlanta Constitution crouching for a spring of no ordinary magnitude, calls for a new and very different adjustment of estimates and theories. Our Government is up against the real thing, as they say in the chronicles of high life. All the usual rules

and postulates are revoked.

Meanwhile our guess is that if the

Government can manage to temporize for a spell, other and husky forces may rally to its aid. There, for instance, is the Hon. Hoke SMITH, who has spanked Mr. CLARK HOWELL at least once already and can do it again if necessary. The Hon. HOKE is close to President Roose-VELF in many important respects, including HANKS. He believes in swatting the railroads, in the 10 per cent. horizontal reduction, and in almost any other socialistic measure dear to the pipe dreams of the multitude. Then there is the Hon. WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, just chosen to succeed the Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER in the Senate. Is it conceivable that this other SMITH will tamely consent to a protectorate in Cuba? During the winter of 1897-98 SMITH was one of the most industrious hurlers of anathema against Spain. He went further. He girded up his loins some time in 1898-early, of course-and braved the awful perils of Havana on a tour of inspection. There he tackled, without one visible blench or shiver, the table d'hôte of the Inglaterra. There, also, he reviewed the assorted cripples and beggars of the island, arrayed for the purpose by devoted Cuban patriots and their yellow coadjutors from this country. And there, again, the Hon. WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, if we may believe the "special staff correspondents" aware of the occasion, attacked a "horde of jeering Spanish soldiery" and put them to inglorious flight. He was unarmed, of course, carrying nothing more than his flaming eye, his bulging chest, and a voice which ranged from the trumpet to the piccolo. But then and there he unsheathed an umbrella of peculiar lethal possibilities and charged down upon the Spanish ruffians with the results

already indicated. It seems an overwhelming array against Mr. CLARK HOWELL of Atlanta and his Constitution. We have the President, the Administration (supposing these are two and separable), the Army, the Navy, the Marines, Governor Ma-GOON, the Hon. HOKE and the Hon. WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH and so forth, But have you seen CLARK HOWELL?

clarion call he sounds with such irresistible effect? Of course we have faith will, of course, disappear or undergo a that the Government will eventually survive the onslaught of the Georgia Cupid. It is not clear to us, however, that the consummation is as easy as falling off the log.

The Tax Assessors' Jest.

The tentative valuation of personal property for purposes of taxation in New York city is the annual jest of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. The amounts set opposite the names of the persons selected as subjects bear no relation to their actual possessions, or to the sums they are expected to pay. A man's name is in the telephone list, or in the city directory, or in a club register: therefore he is put on the books, with the expectation that he will swear off his taxes and the glimmer of a hope that he may pay something.

This year the tentative valuations of taxable personal property amount to about \$3,500,000,000. Last year the total was practically the same. The amount sworn off in 1906 was \$2,900,000,000. This year the reduction will be in about the same proportion.

The tax on personal property provides relaxation and amusement for the officers of an important department. They hear much perjury because of it, and tell rare jokes about the poor mouths made by wealthy tax evaders. This fact alone may justify the preposterous system under which it is levied.

Our National Wealth.

The World's Work devotes a couple of pages of its January number to a consideration of the question, "Are we getting richer?" and reaches the conclusion that we are. Whether our wealth has increased as much as the reported figures indicate is quite another matter and after all not very important.

It makes very little difference to the average man whether our national wealth at the present time is estimated, as it is, af a little more than \$107,000,000,000, or whether it is given as \$57,000,000,000 or \$207,000,000,000. In any case, such figures are to most of us little more than signs, which might almost as well be expressed by taking a string of letters from the alphabet. It is many years since ADAM SMITH, who was not the first to essay the task, sought to define wealth so that all would recognize it when they saw it. Since his day scores of men have wrangled over "use value" and "exchange value," as illustrated, for instance, by potatoes and diamonds.

Nearly a century before the publication of ADAM SMITH's "Wealth of Nations" Sir WILLIAM PETTY laid down the proposition that labor is the father of wealth and lands the mother. In this country we have a huge supply of both these elements, and their progeny cannot be expressed in figures which have any clear meaning to any of us. We certainly are rich; and we certainly are richer than we were ten years ago, when we were supposed to be worth only about \$80,000,000,000 or so. In 1850, or within the memory of many who are still living, our national wealth was estimated at a little more than \$7,000,000,000.

If these figures have any real meaning they show that within the space of and the spirit, and to the approval and [a single human life the United States has laid up one hundred billions of dollars worth of treasure which is subject to the ravages of moth and rust.

The New Alliance.

No friend of the army or the President desires to make a race question out of the dismissal of the negro battalion, but that is what the Southern Senators, despite their professions, are doing, with the exception of Mr. TILLMAN, who for obvious reasons does not count. It is not that they love Mr. ROOSEVELT more than they did, or regard him as any the less a friend of the negro; their approval of his act reflects the inexorable sentiment of their constituents, and they stand ready to invoke even the Constitution to prove he was right.

The new alliance is for a day and not for all time. It is not a good thing for the army, but the army is getting used to hard knocks at the hands of its friends.

Knights of Everlasting Pleasure to the numbe of several hundred from Buffalo, Niagara Fall and Eric, headed by Grand Snark CARL TISCHEM DORF, arrived in Rochester.—Rochester Herald.

What do these perpetual Epicureans in Rochester? What does a Knight of Everlasting Pleasure go to Monroe county for? For the charm of contrast? Lobsteria seems the natural destination of that de

name which SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN applied to a certain waterway in our country should be revived. CHAMPLAIN has been called "the real founder and the father of Canada." He was also the first who carefully explored the coasts of our New England, years before the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers, and accurate and conpise was his description of the shores and waters that he followed into Penobacot and Boston bays, past Cape Cod and along the south coast to Buzzards Bay. CHAMPLAIN was a modest man, but for once in his career he gave his own name to a geographical feature-that which marked the end of his discoveries in what are now United States

"Coasting along to the southwest nearly twelve leagues, we passed near a river which is very small and difficult to approach because of shallows and

rocks at its mouth. I gave it my name. Seeing this waterway from the deck of his vessel, CHAMPLAIN misapprehended its nature. It is not a river, but is a short and narrow strait, widening at two places inland nd connecting the waters of Buzzards Bay with Vineyard Sound. The village of Wood's Hole stands on its northern shore.

To-day this waterway seems to have no

name. It is very clearly mapped on the Government topographic sheet, but without a name. The leading gazetteer says merely that Wood's Hole is situated on a small strait. The fact has been forgotten that it was named by the great explorer who was the first to call attention to it. We are glad that Professor BOURNE of Yale has revived the memory of the real fact in the popular edition of CHAMPLAIN'S narrative of his voyages and explorations which he recently edited. The waterway should be called Champlain Strait, for the explorer gave it his name. It is all the more appropriate that the name should be because it would tend to interest the many thousands who pass this point every year in the fact that the man who

the Imperial College of Surgeons and the ing power of his eye, thrilled to the convinced France that Canada was fit to be occupied not only by the fur trader, but by the permanent settler as well, also recoast line to the world, and that this place marks the termination of his labors along our coast.

THE SUN. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1907.

No feeling heart will begrudge a little sympathy to the Hon. TIM WOODBUFF. He is so beautiful, and yet so unappreciated. His wisdom cries out in the streets and no man regardeth him.

Now that Emperor WILLIAM has frowned upon the use of napkins as bibs and chest protectors, perhaps he will carry his re forming ardor into more perilous fields. He might teach, for instance, the true use of the knife at table, a use strangely misunderstood in many Continental "military

A large number of Newporters appear in the tax list, but they do not regard it as in any sense a social register.

Governor VARDAMAN, the fire breathing patriot of Mississippi, is "out for" BRYAN and Government railroads in 1908. Mr. BRYAN is described by his friends as a conservative. VARDAMAN ought to be put on the ticket to reconcile the radicals to it.

The fiction reading world is fickle .- Ken That is, it doesn't care who produces the novels if they're the same old stuff.

That strange spell, a name. MAURICE THOMPSON was licked in a prize fight the other day, and a heartless up-State contemporary prints the portrait of a risen Michigan statesman whom it calls "WILLIAM ADAM SMITH." Probably no name is more offensive to the Grand Rapids Representative than that of ADAM SMITH.

Sir OLIVER LODGE holds that the human race is still in its infancy. A comforting theory that explains much otherwise inexplicable in the speeches of statesmen, the messages of Presidents and the gambols of Captain BEN TILLMAN.

The Hon. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, the Gate City lanier, is printing his speeches as editorials in his Georgian. Thus many of those who escape hearing him cannot escape reading him. The torrent of poetry overwhelms them. And thus the grand sweet singer gets a little rest between numbers.

What can the State want of an income tax when thas a surplus revenue now?—Buffalo News. Taxation is no longer levied for revenue or necessity. It is a good in itself if it punishes surplus wealth and "soaks" the

MORAN should resign .- Boston Record. Who would guard Boston if he left his poet? Who would look after the minor morals of the people? Who would warn, discomfort and command? Who would keep Boston in the public mind? He is the beacon that never goes out, the watchman that never turns in, the bell that never stops ringing, the whistle that blows forever. If he should resign Boston would be deader and more silent than Hull in

Another instance of the wrongheadedness and tyranny of Federal Judges. One of them has refused to naturalize a wouldbe citizen whose knowledge of the Constitution was slight. This persistent idolatry of an obsolete or obsolescent document is characteristic of a few hunkers. Fortunately, the younger generation ases that there is no need of a Constitution which interferes with the making of laws; and that is the chief modern industry.

According to the Washington Herald, if the Hon. ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE "has a single intimate in the Senate it is not known in Washington.", Grand, gloomy and peculiar, he goes his solitary It may be doubted if he is intimate with himself even. A personality so majestic and surcharged with thought must surprise itself, and its coordinate intellectual parts must be strangers to one another. LA FOLLETTE is the one terra incognita in this age of much geography.

Philadelphia is a city of processions and parades, the last refuge of mummers and the surviving home of pageantry. Philadelphia marching clubs, 2,000 strong, invaded Harrisburg yesterday. The eye notes with especial favor the 500 of the Edwin S. Stuart Marching Club of South Philadelphia in their black overcoats and trousers, tall hats, white cravats, gray spats and gloves and with silk umorellas for side arms. Things of beauty, all. When will the match between the Edwin S. Stuarts and the Cook County Marching Club be marched and the world's championship for solemn loveliness and seemly motion decided at last?

Dark Ways of a Freight Agent.

To TES EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A shipper sending a package C. O. D. was advised that when it was offered for delivery the consignee refused to pay the charges, on the ground that the town was within the city limits and that the shipper should pay the charges. The shipper notified the agent at this end to deliver the package and attended the selection of the shipper ships with the shape to the same the same than the same expense him with the charges for delivery, and also for the return of the money, but the agent and he could not forward the order until he received ten cents. This the shipper refused to pay unless he knew what it was for. The agent's answer was that he would have to make out a new way bill. "Then," said the shipper, "if I order you to return the package to me will you charge ten shipper argued how unreasonable his demand was the excuse followed. "It's the company's orders." I have examined carefully the conditions stated n the receipt, also the rules governing C. O. D. charge. Perhaps some of THE SUN'S readers may NEW YORK, January 15.

Unanswered Complaints.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a shipper or eggs via the United States Express to New York and vicinity. The officials of this company seem to pay very little attention to claims, and I have tination on prepaid packages. the time this company lost for me

thirty-four egg crates that cost \$1.40 each, pre-

ably appropriated by employees; at another time, the sum of \$47. The company will not even do me the courtesy of acknowledging the receipt of correscondence and complaint A little investigation of the express companies would seem in order. GLEN MOORE, N. J., January 15.

The Wabble in Boston Harbor. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with much pleasure your article on the good ship Wabble in THE SUN of January 12. You speak of the "beat" scored by a New York evening paper, and I am tempted to write you

that you may see how easily the course of events Even as when the Lord said unton Moses, "Come I have positive information that one of the lead-

ing Boston papers had the first news of the Wab ble's heroic work. Had this news not been crowded out by more important items describing a double funeral in Cheisea and the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith of Smith's Crossing, R. I., and a couple of columns devoted to a worthy man who has not been absent from his seat in Sunday ool for twenty-three years, the credit for the

IN THE DRIVER'S SEAT.

-Frederick C. Stevens The Republicans who thought it wise to ttempt to retire to private life Frederick C. Stevens of Attica, chairman of the Schate committee which brought about the 30 cent gas rate for New York city, are now to greet him as the most powerful officeholder in Governor Hughes's Administration. There has never been a satisfactory explanation of the Senate apportionmen bany within the last year by which Mr. Stevens was thrown out of plumb in the Forty-eighth district, which comprised the counties of Wyoming, Livingston and Allegany. Mr. Stevens had represented the district since 1908 with credit to himself and his constituents and his work as chief Senate investigator of the gas monopoly in New

York city had extended his reputation. In midsummer, 1905, it was announced in THE SUN that Mr. Stevens in the fall of 1906 would in all probability contest with James W. Wadsworth, Sr., the Republican nomination for Congress in the Thirty-fourth dis triot, which is made up of the odunties of Wyoming, Genesee, Livingston, Niagars and Orleans. Mr. Stevens's friends in the district had long desired him to take the step. Mr. Wadsworth had represented the district for twenty years. From the day of the announcement Mr. Stevens's troubles with leading Republicans at Albany began. Representative Wadsworth was a frequent visitor to Governor Higgins, and complications began in the Senate and Congress dis tricts of which Mr. Stevens was a resident and where he was recognized as an upright and intelligent citizen. At the proper time Mr. Stevens were induced to adopt the rearrangement of Mr. Stevens's Senate dis-

trict so as to leave him at home. It should not be overlooked that during this time Mr. Stevens was frequently mentioned by his Republican friends and others as one who might be nominated for Governor in the fall of 1906. The Senate convention of the new district was held at the proper time and S. Percy Hooker of Leroy was nominated and later elected. No word

of opposition came from Mr. Stevens. But in the Congress convention of the district a different state of affairs was developed. Strong opposition to Mr. Wadsworth's renomination was unfolded, yet Mr. Wadsworth was the victor and was nominated for the eleventh time, only to be defeated by Peter A. Porter of Niagara Falls. Mr. Porter's plurality over Mr. Wadsworth was 6,000, and inasmuch as Mr. Wadsworth was elected in 1904 by a plurality of 13,000 Mr. Porter's triumph represented a change of 19,000 votes in the district. Mr. Porter immediately announced his intention to enter the Republican caucus of the House of Representatives at Washington.

It may not be out of place to mention incidentally that while the recent campaign in the State was in progress Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the Republican State committee, endeavored to take Mr. Stevens to task for his open advocacy of Mr. Porter's candidacy and that Mr. Stevens in his characteristically gentle but forceful tones told Mr. Woodruff to take a back seat and to keep his hands off this interesting Congre struggle between Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Porter. Mr. Woodruff instantly complied with Mr. Stevens's admonition.

In the field of politics Mr. Stevens's appointment to be State Superintendent of Public Works promises to be considered from various interesting points of view. During the Hughes gubernatorial campaign this inquiry was frequently made by Republicans who had no sympathy with Mr. Hughes's nomination:

"Do you think he can build up an organi-

zation against us?" There were different responses. Some vere of the opinion that Mr. Hughes was too inexperienced to attempt to construct a political engine in the State which for all time would retire Republican politicians whose manipulations of the machine for the last six years have practically wrecked the organization in the State. Others believed that Mr. Hughes, if elected, could be outwitted by the older and more experienced hands, and that by 1908 the old clique headed by Mr. Odell could come

again into their kingdom. The post of State Superintendent of Public Works has been called "the driver's seat of a Governor's administration." Mr. Stevens by experience and temperament ought to be able to fill it.

Governor Hughes's rejection of Governor Higgins's selection of Lewis M. Swasey to be State Superintendent of the Metropolitan Elections District is a notable and exceptional event in the politics of the State. It should promote the same political reflections which now attend the elevation of the man whose Senate district was sliced up in the effort to send him to the political gravevard.

Materializing the Flying Dutchman

From the Westminster Gazette.
A strange sea phantom, which very probably has helped to create the legend of the Flying Dutchman, is stated to have been run to earth by the Argentine Government. Many vessels have reported after rounding the Horn that they have sighted what seemed to be a derelict vessel, or one while trying to get near this mysterious apparition, under the belief that there must be a navigable passage for it to sail in. Now it has been finally identified in Le Maire Strait, one of a number o jagged/rocks, which at five miles distance has the appearance of a bark running under short sails. Probably the white sails of the visionary vessel are produced by the sea bird whitened upper parts of the crag: the same course has often led the lonely islet of Rockall, which lies out in the Atlantic to the west of the Hebrides and was the grave of a Nor for a vessel under full sail.

From the Evening Wisconsin.

More than \$8,000,000 worth of property is lying in the waters of Milwaukee harbor at the presen This is the value placed on the winter fleet of boats here. Never before have so many and so large freighters laid up in this port for the

total capacity of the grain and ore boats i placed at 350,000 gross tons of ore, or 12,000,000 bushels of wheat. Three of the biggest freighters the Earling. Shaughnessy and Oliver, are included in the winter fleet. All three are 10,000 ton boats and were constructed at an expenditure of \$350,000 each. No other harbor on the Great Lakes can boast of such a mighty winter mooring as is tied

New Hampshire Cotton Activity. From the Grantte State News. Miss Millicent Cotton is convalencing from

Mrs. Mary Haley and Mrs. Emily Hobbs of Wolfeoro visited Miss C. C. Cotton Thursday.

Miss Abbie Cotton has returned from Boston where she has been engaged in millinery. Henry D. Cotton has closed his house and moved Wolfeboro for the remainder of the winter sister, Mrs. Isaiah Wiggin, last week. Mrs. J. H. Cotton recently entertained Miss Adelaide Meserve of Somerville, C. O. Meserve of

Ossipee, Miss Jessica Meserve of Dover and We Stand Pat on the "Slip."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you kindly can the attention of your readers to the words in your second editorial column to-day: uld buy from us no more than they could help," and tell them that you meant to say they could not help"? Of course it was only a silp but some would guard against the like sitp, if you would caution

CONLEY, January 14,

WOMEN TYPEWRITERS.

GOVERNMENT PLATE PRINTING.

Tremendous Increases in the Currency.

Stamp and Security Output.

From House Document 474.

The main building of the Bureau of En-

and during the fiscal year ending June 30

of that year there were snished and delivered a total of 13,008,750 sheets of securities

and stamps. Its construction was authorized by the act of June 20, 1878, and it was

completed in March, 1880. Within one year

of the occupancy of this building the work of the Bureau had doubled, and during the

fiscal year inding June 30, 1881, there were finished and delivered 26,017,061 sheets of

securities and stamps. The work continued

June 30, 1900, there were finished and de-

curities, an amount nine times that deliv-

ared in 1878, more than four times that delivered

in 1881, and nearly three times that delivered in 1890. There were finished and delivered

uring the fiscal year 1901, 121,558,291 sheets;

As this increase in the work was shown to

be permanent. it became again necessary to have relief from the continuous overtime

be permanent. It became again necessary to have relief from the continuous overtime and night work, and Congress authorized an additional building to be located west of the existing building. This addition was authorized by act of March 3, 1903, and it was completed March 26, 1906. It was fully expected when this building was authorized in 1903 that it would afford sufficient space to permit the erection of enough additional presses to discontinue overtime and night work, but before the building was finished the Treasurer of the United States increased his requisitions for United States increased his requisitions for United States increased his requisitions for United States increased in certificates to the extent of 8,000,000 sheets a year, and the Comptroller of the Currency increased his for national bank notes to the extent of 2,000,000, making a total increase of 10,000,000 sheets a year. The amount of plate printing required to fill these requisitions was greater than could be executed on the total number of presses that could be accommodated, including the additional presses set up in the space made available by the erection of the west building, and necessitated the continuance of overtime by the day force of printers and assistants and of a night force consisting of 204 printers. 204 assistants, 66 operatives, and 30 helpers in the printing, wetting, examining and numbering divisions. The estimates for 1908 show an increase over the increase destinates for 1907 of 6.1 per cent.

NEGROES IN THE NAVY.

Serviceable Enough, but the White Sallers

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

"color line" in the navy is a question that has bothered a lot of people. Negroes are a common sight on our big ships, but most of

The writer of this has served as an appren

tice in the navy. He has run negroes in gun crews. The Texas, in 1900-01, had a chief

ospital steward who was a negro. The

Indiana had a first class gunner's mate who was a negro and a good shipmate.

Some of the negro apprentices are in the fire room, where they are more at home, for the reason that a considerable number of the engineers' force is colored. They are in all grades or rates from coal passer to water tender.

them are in the fire and engine rooms.

during the fiscal year 1902, 139,167,359 sheets,

increase until in the fiscal year ending

The Rev. Mr. Geer's Unfounded Aspersio on Them and Their Employers. THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Rev. W. Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's young women who are engaged as type-writers in the business section of this city, and he also owes an apology to the men who employ these typewriters and who without their valuable help would find it absolutely impossible to get through their daily routine of business. Every man of business who has employed women typewriters will be free them. These young women receive pay which in many cases supplies the means to

rovide a home for needy relatives. I have had an office near Wall street for many years and I have had daily opportuni-ties of wathing the ways of the typewriter. do not mean to say that there are no young ladies of firtations instincts among them, but I contend that almost all these young

women are beyond reproach.

I am personally acquainted with six men
of business, one of them the head of a large or business, one of them the head of a large corporation, who have married their type-writers in the last year. Some of them were young women who had been graduated at universities. I know of a number of young women who have received a thorough education and set an indicate of them the control of the cont cation and get salaries of from \$18 to \$25 a week. I would like to know why a clergyweek. I would like to know why a clerky-man in the Rev. Mr. Geer's position has the presumption to stigmatize these young ladies (as a class) as those who need some kind of "rescue work." If Mr. Geer has found a few of them seated on the tombs of St. Paul's Chapel eating sandwiches it was not because these young women needed a lunchroom of a place of "reacue," but because they pre-ferred the restful surroundings of "God's acre" and thought (poor innocent creatures) that they were free from the unkind suspicions of the world, even of theolerical world, as they breathed the fresh air and ate their home sandwich." There are plenty of places downtown where a young woman can get a ten cept luncheon. If the vicar of St. Paul's will visit these restaurants at lunch hours he will perhaps be surprised to find how very little firtation is carried on There is no class of society and no com-munity which is entirely free from the vice to which Mr. Geer refers, but I believe I am justified in saying that there is more firtation carried on in a Methodist prayer meeting in an Episcopal Sunday school or at a church sociable than in t St. Paul's Chapel.

It is wrong, it is unfair, it is unjustifiable for a clergyman to take a class of young women and insinuate that they are immoral. the employers of these young women as immoral, and it is the duty of the employers of women typewriters to call Mr. Geer to an account for the language which he used the other day at his midday service. In the Gospel history there is no inst wage earners and weary workers as immoral say regarding the scribes and Pharisees, but he was tenderness itself when dealing

Mr. Geer's statement is false and unfounded There is much more wrongdoing in the family life of New York than there is among the typewriting girls in this city. The vicar of St. Paul's has no right to cast the atone at his sisters who are engaged in the honora ole occupation of earning their living in an office, and he has certainly no right to charge large body of business men with conduc

all grades or rates from coal passer to water tender.

The white sailors do not care to eat at the same table with the negroes or sleep along-side of them. Now and then the whites will manhandle a negro, but it is generally because he has overstepped the line that divides the two races. They cannot intermingle.

Occasionally one will hear of a windjammer with a checkerboard crew, blacks in one watch and whites in the other; but there is trouble a-plenty and the carpenter has to break off the points of aheath knives.

If they must have blacks in the navy, let them be shipped together; that is what the enlisted white men say.

E. G. FARMER.

Providence, R. I., January 14. altogether unbecoming gentlemen.

NEW YORK, January 15. AN EMPLOYER.

all his might. He had had a varied caree

his example and go out into the world alone

NEW YORK, January 15? W. W. NILES.

A Negro Ples.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If there is

race problem, will it ever be solved? If so, by whom? Surely not by the whites, the majority of whom stand now and have for the last forty years

stood ready to crush into degradation every capa-ble negro. Shall we negroes submit in the coming

We as a race will not go backward, we will no

ever the black man's head, they will find him still

rogressing step by step, and as long as there is a

We ask no special favor, labor brings its own reward.

Strike the bondage chains from off us, let us be at men 'mongst men, And we will do as noble deeds as are writ with hu

Not to enter white men's homes, but to enjoy our

In the land for which our fathers died, the only we

NEW YORK, January 15. JESSTE B. WARDLAW.

Kaiser's Humor.

From the Washington Star.

"The Emperor, not long ago," said a Germanditor, "was taken ill. Two physicians were called

n. They examised the patient, decided that he had influenza, and advised that he remain in bed

three days.
"In the midst of their advice and talk the impe

rial bodyguard drew up before the palace. Loud hurrahs sounded from the crowd outside, and the

"'It is necessary,' he said with a laugh, 'for me

to show myself at this window, for it is stated in Baedeker and the other guide books that I may be

een here from the street about this time every

From the London Standard.

identity disc of aluminum, fitted with a cord to be worn around the neck under the clothing, has been

as such to serving soldiers and reservists on mobilisation. The discs will be kept ready marked

A Predecessor of the Devil Wagon

boy roller skating on the sidewalk."

Herewith they hastened to be moved down.

approved for use on active service, in

will be regarded as an article of kit, to be

An army order issued yesterday states that

Emperor rose and ran to the window.

Emperor interrupted him.

ust God in heaven we shall come out victorie

of liberty!

and filled one with a strong desire to

American Shoes Imitated in Europe According in a report from Arthur B. Butman, special agent of the Bureau of Manufactures, published in Daily Consular and Trade Reports No. 2764. American shoes are being widely imitated TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE Sun paid a well deserved tribute to a remark-able character in its brief reference to Oliver Dyer this morning. It was my privilege to in Europe.
The Zurich (Switserland) Chamber of Comme one else whom Nhave met in the course of The Zurich (Switzerland) Chamber of Commerce says expressly in its report: "As a matter of fact, the best Swiss factories produce 'American' shoes which in form and workmanship are equal to the American product, and which are mostly not desire, and rather better than otherwise."

Visiting a shoe factory in Paris Mr. Butman as we have looking shoe and faculating its many and formed it to be an implication. life now two-thirds gone has made such a strong impression on my mind as did Oliver impression to some extent, for he was the homeliest man I ever knew, and no one who had seen his large nose, red face and aggressive red hair could ever forget him. But a fine looking shoe and found it to be an imitation—and a good one—of the make of a well known this was, after all, a small matter. What American manufacturer of highest grade footwear Even the polish on the sole was imitated. "I found chiefly impressed one was his mental and in this factory many shapes of American design says the special agent. In 1906 Paris imported 40,220 pairs of American made shoes, valued at convictions, who said just what he thought and hated sham and pretence and hypocrisy

with all his strength and fought them with \$126,239, or twice as many as in 1906. . The only American shoe store in France, or even in Continental Europe, established and carried on by American manufacturers, is located in Paris. This firm has been established in Great Britain for way that was entrancing to the boyish ear This firm has seen established in Great Britain for seven years, and now has five stores in London; one each in Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Edin-burgh, Glasgow, Belfast and two in Birmingham. as he had done, and fight for the right always, whether it was profitable or politic to do so and to befriend the weak against the strong The manager of the Paris store made this state-nent, which should be heeded by all American

"We owe the success of our business to a sincere and constant effort to meet the special needs and cater to the various tastes of the people in the countries to which we have introduced our

French Commercial Notes

In 1906 France imported at Marseilles 16,501,487 pounds of tobacco, of which 10,118,922 pounds was American tobacco, says Defly Consular and Trade In the same year France imported 50.910.935 gal-

forty years to what we have endured in the pass from our supposed white friend? No! The colored man's eyes are opening to the fact that we must fight as a race, alone, for our rights. The white oil. The United States supplied 22,001,040 gallons of refined and 58,856,844 gallons of crude oil.

Subsidies to French shipping in 1905 amounted to man knows if he gives us those rights willingly the negro will rise, perhaps slowly but surely, to a self-supporting, independent nation. If the white man will refuse, as he now does, to give us our \$5,074.418, against \$4,988,277 in 1904. fight, fight for the rights denied us and work out

2,020,080,096 pounds, of which we supplied only 36,196 bushels. We did one hundred times better in 1906, supplying 2,802,563 bushels. Marsellles produced 292,185,961 pounds of soap in 1905, an increase of 6,702,208 pounds over 1904. The United States took 968,710 pounds of the 1905

forward, and when forty years more have rolled There were 98,410 bales of raw cotton received at Marseilles, France, in 1995, but only 10,716 bales of it were American grown. Set us free to go as workers in the wide field of the

> Washing Gold Out of Alaskan Soil. From the Washington Herald.
> "I have lived in Alaska for the last eight years. and am therefore classed as a 'sour dough.' the name given to all old timers in the Territory." said J. G. Bechtel of Fairbanks.

we do not ask for seats around the white man's "To be a sour dough one must have seen the los come and go and have been frozen in during the long winter season. The newcomers or tender feet, as we say in the States, are designated as 'chechakes,' which is Indian for greenhorn. At fireside
But for opportunities to work in fields to us denied.
A chance to toil with willing hands at work God made us for And not to do that which we hate, with self and God at war. We want to live as freemen, not as half slaves

his time of the year the miners are busy building the winter dumps on which the water will be turned in the spring when the washing for the precious With free men's rights and homes in this fair land metal starts up. The dumps are pyramids of soil forty to sixty feet high and about seventy-five feet thick at the base. They look a good deal like circus tents with poles suck in the middle, and a row of them makes one think of a big show. The sluice boxes are placed at the bottom of the dumps, ready for holding the gold which the water frees

In Old Kentucky.

From the Posttyelle Enterprise. Logan Cole got a piece of coal in his eye, and had to have a doctor get it out. Jesse M. Smyth and wife had an old time wood chopping and quitting last Wednesday. About fifty people were present and lots of wood cut.

L. M. Durbin, our popular merchant at Greeley, was out at Sam Gross' last week buying a cow. S. P. Caudell's school has just closed. His face is all smiles; can't tell whether it was because his wife had a fine turkey for his Christmas dinner or the consciousness of a summer well spent.

At a big turkey match a short time ago Sunny Cole got two b

Sug Warner moved a big house from his former mill site to his residence, for a poultry house. Now if he'll kill the old spotted sow maybe he will raise

Posthumous Bourbon Scandal.

From the London Globe.

The Paris courts have before them a strange legitimacy case in which persons of royal rank are concerned. In 1878 one Mile, de Marconnay. a danseuse of the Opera, who in 1866 had given birth to a son of which the paternity was not regis-tered, met the Conte di Bari, fourth son of the last

showing the soldier's number, rank, name, regi-ment and religious denomination. King of the Two Sicilies, who married her, and in a year or two legally "recognized" the nameless son as his own. As the Conte was himself only 13 in 1886, the Bourbon royal family have several times taken action legally to prevent the effects The heathen had just constructed the Jugger "Yes," he boasted, " I got the idea from a small of the "recognition," but as the person still styles himself "Conte di Bari," another action has been matituted to obtain an injunction.